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図ダイアモンドの色等級鑑別基準石

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発明の名称 ダイアモンドの色等級盤別基準石。

2. 特許請求の範囲

ダイアモンドの色等級鑑別基準石を、キュー ピック・ジルコニアによって構成したことを特 像とするダイアモンドの色等級鑑別基準石。

3. 発明の幹額な説明

ダイアモンドの品質は、一般にキメ(内包物)、 色(カラー)、カット(形状)、カラット(重 さ、大きさ)等の具合いによって評価される。 そしてとれらの点に関する検査機関も各国にお いて夫々一定の基準に基づいて公、私的に行わ れているととは周知のとおりである。

ところでダイアモンドの色(カラー)は、無 色透明のものから黄色、時化は褐色をおびてい る場合のものが多い。そしてとの色具合いはメ イアモンドの品質評価上、前記の如く、きわめ て重要を要素であるととから、その色具合いの 無別は悪めて道正なものでなければならない。

そこで先ずダイアモンドの色具合いに一定の 色等級(カラー・グレーディング)を設定し、 その色等級に相当した天然ダイアモンドを基準 石に用いて一般ダイアモンドの色等級を鑑別し ている。

ところでアメリカ合衆国宝石学会(G, I, A,) 等では、ダイアモンドの色等級としてダイアモ ンドの質文字であるDカラーを最上位とし以下 B, P, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, 如くアルファペットが下がるほど等級も低くな り、 Z カラーを最下位とする 2 3 段階の容級を 役定している。そして最上位のDカラーは完全 無色透明のもので以下順次黄色珠が目立つほど 色が悪いとされている。そして一般ダイアモン ドの色等級量別に当っては、あらかじめとれら 色等級の判然としている例えば F, G, H, I, J, 級等の天然ダイアモンドを、その順序にセット したものを単値して、とれら基準石(つけ石、 マスターストテン)と一般のダイアモンドとを 一定条件のもとにいちいち対思難別してその色

特開昭58- 38843 (2)

の等級づけを行なっている。 しかしてこれらい くつかの天然ダイアモンドの基準石を描えて単 備することはその高い価格の点から言っても容易なことではない。 したがって一般の宝石商や 宝石鉄別士もダイアモンドの確実な色等級づけ にはかなり苦労しているのが実情である。

したがって康価に入手できる結果、前記天然ダイアモンド基準石による一般ダイアモンドの色 等級づけの離点をよく克服してその色等級づけ をきわめ容易にかつ普遍的に行うことができる 効果を有するものである。

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(54) Title of the Invention

Diamond Color Grade Discrimination Standard Stone

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SPECIFICATION

1. Title of the Invention

Diamond Color Grade Discrimination Standard Stone

2. Claims

A diamond color grade discrimination standard stone characterized in that the diamond color grade discrimination standard stone is composed of a cubic zirconium.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

The quality of a diamond is, in general, evaluated by the condition of such things as the flaws (internal substances), color, cut (shape) and carat (weight, size). In addition, the fact that the inspection and discrimination of these areas is carried out publicly and privately based on standards that are defined in each country is well known.

However, with regard to the diamond color, it ranges from colorless and transparent to yellow and, sometimes, there are also many cases where it is a complex color. In addition, since this color condition is a factor that, as described before, is extremely important from the standpoint of evaluating the quality of the diamond, the discrimination of the color quality must be extremely fair

Therefore, first of all, a definite color class (color grading) is established for the color condition of the diamond, a natural diamond that corresponds to that color class is used as a standard stone and the color class of a normal diamond is discriminated.

However, in such organizations as the Gemological Institute of America (GIA), 23 grades of color classes are established for the color grading with the letter D, which is the initial letter of the word diamond, as the highest level and the classes going down as E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, ..., with the Z color as the lowest grade. In addition, it is set up so that the highest grade D color is completely colorless and transparent and the color becoming poorer as it drops in order with the yellow coloration becoming more prominent. In addition, for the discrimination of the color class of normal diamonds, natural diamonds of such grades as, for example, F, G, H, I, and J are prepared in advance as a distinct sequential set for the classes. These standard stones (mounted stones, master stones) are compared and discriminated one by one under defined conditions and the assignment of the color grade is carried out. However, the preparation of collecting together a number of natural diamond standard stones is not simple speaking from the standpoint of the high cost. Accordingly, the fact is that the general gemstone dealer and gemstone grader suffer quite a bit of hardship with regard to the reliable color grade classification of diamonds.

In that regard, the present invention has be done with the objective of overcoming this state of

affairs. It is something that has been implemented with reference to such things as the experience of the inventor, who is also a Gemological Institute of America gemstone grader. And with regard to its details, in short, a cubic zirconium (ZrO₂) is made the previously mentioned standard stone. It is not necessary to mention that the cubic zirconium is one kind of artificial stone that resembles a diamond. However, the use of this as the previously mentioned standard stone has not been done other than in the present invention. Moreover, for the color grading, by the addition of a small amount of a transition metal oxide or a rare earth oxide to the cubic zirconium, it is comparatively easy to produce something that matches the color grade of the previously mentioned natural diamond. Accordingly, it has the advantageous result that, as a result of the fact that they can be obtained cheaply, the difficulty mentioned before with the color grade classification of normal diamonds by means of natural diamond standard stones is overcome and it is possible to extremely easily and commonly carry out the color grade classification.

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